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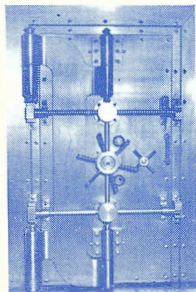


HISTORY OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE

STATE OF MISSOURI

MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

1963



Office of State Treasurer

The history of the Treasurer's office is filled with odd and unusual circumstances and conditions. It is hard to believe at this time that the Treasurer in 1829 kept the State's money in a barrel in a little office up on High Street; and still, that is exactly what happened. It was a requirement that this money be kept at "the seat of government" and this proved at times to be a small brick structure, or a room in a log cabin. The office was moved to the first floor of the present Capitol building at the time it was finished in 1917, and lucky for the State Treasurer, a vault was built for the safe keeping of any money received. It is worthy of note that the original quarters are still a part of the office of State Treasurer on what is now designated as the second floor of the Capitol Building.

Of the 33 men who have held the office of State Treasurer, 14 were not native Missourians; two coming to the United States from Germany, five born in Virginia, two in Kentucky and one each in the States of Indiana, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vermont. In filing for the office of State Treasurer, we find that Jackson County can claim five, St. Louis and Cole County each have four, three came from Howard County, Buchanan and Cooper counties each claim two, and one each from the counties of Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Clark, Gasconade, Grundy, Henry, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mississippi, Monroe, Ralls and Washington. The first two State Treasurers were chosen on an individual basis, but of the other thirty one, twenty-four have been Democrats and seven Republican.

As for any particular experience—prior to becoming State Treasurer, four had served the State as Representative, three as State Senator and one had served as Representative, State Auditor and Secretary of State. There were also six who had had experience in banking and one who had been a Representative and a banker. The office was a stepping stone for five: One became Governor, one Lt. Governor, one Secretary of State and two became State Auditor.

In checking the military service, we find that six were actively engaged in battles of the Civil War (three losing an arm) while three served in World War I and one in World War II.

Naturally, the duties of the State Treasurer have increased in scope and responsibility through the years. At the beginning the duties were described quite simply. The Constitution of

1820 reads "A State Treasurer shall be biennially *appointed* by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, who shall keep his office at the seat of government. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published." The sixteenth General Assembly in 1850 amended the section to read in part "A State Treasurer shall be *elected* by the qualified voters of this state * * who shall continue in office for four years." And, in 1875, the law was changed so that the term of office "Shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and * * shall be ineligible for reelection as their own successors."

While a college education certainly does not need to be a qualification for the office of State Treasurer, as only eight have attended a school of higher learning—five of those having degrees from Missouri University—they must be able to fulfill the duties which, under the present Constitution are: (1) to be custodian of all state funds; (2) to determine the amount of state moneys not needed for current operating expenses, and (3) to invest such surplus moneys in time deposit, bearing interest in Missouri banking institutions selected by the State Treasurer and approved by the Governor and State Auditor, or in short-term United States government obligations.

The salary of the State Treasurer is set by law and it is interesting to note that from 1821 to 1961 there have been only six raises. In 1821, the yearly salary was \$730. A \$60,000 bond, with a minimum of six securities was required and from all indications it was a "one man" office. The salary was increased in 1835 to \$1,000, same securities required and if the Treasurer felt the need of assistance, any employee would have to be paid by him personally. In 1837, the Legislature increased the salary to \$1,250 a year with bond changed to \$100,000, but with the same securities required. In 1853, the yearly pay was raised to \$1,750, the bond raised to \$250,000 with still the minimum of six securities and any employees still to be paid by the Treasurer personally. By 1862, the Legislature saw fit to grant a separate appropriation for the hiring of any clerks and two years later (1864) raised the salary of the Treasurer to \$3,000 (same bond and securities). In 1873, the bond was raised to \$500,000 with a minimum of ten securities and while the salary remained at \$3,000 for the next seventy years, the Treasurer was paid monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore. By 1900, the office force had increased to a total of five employees and twenty years later,

in 1921, we find eleven persons, including the Treasurer, employed at a total salary of \$26,000 a year; an increase of \$25,000 in one hundred years. In 1921, approximately 46,640 checks were issued from the office each month. Units were added to the office from time to time and by 1941, the Division of Social Security, Inheritance Tax, Franchise Tax and the Bond Division brought the total of employees to 46, at a total salary of \$90,100 a year (Treasurer included). The Constitutional Convention placed these units under the newly created Department of Revenue in 1945, and the office force thereby reduced. The Legislature of 1943 had raised the salary of the Treasurer to \$7,500 yearly, and in 1957, again increased the pay to what is also the present salary (1963) of \$15,000. The bond remains at \$500,000, but Corporate Surety Bonds are now furnished in lieu of the ten securities. In 1949, approximately 218,000 checks were issued per month, with a total of 33 employees. At the present time there are 25 employees and approximately 250,000 checks issued each month.

The office operation at present is quite similar to that of banking. All monies collected by the Department of Revenue are deposited to the credit of the State Treasurer. These are then credited to the various accounts in accordance with the distribution authorized by the Department of Revenue.

The growth of the State's economy can be shown by the following table, starting with October 1, 1834, which were the first figures available to us.

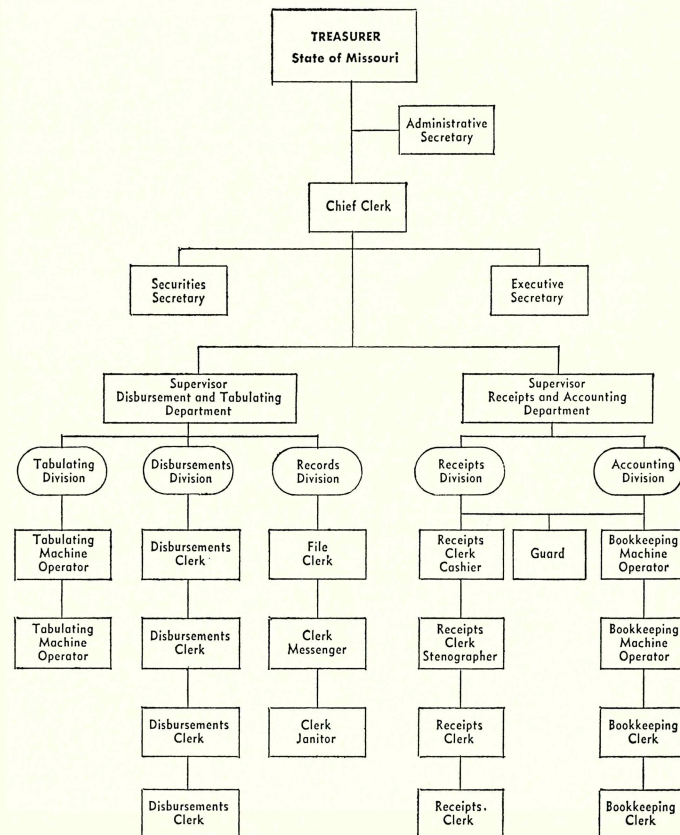
| Date | Balance | Receipts | Disbursements | Balance | Date |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| 10/1/1834 | 44,115.10 | 198,050.39 | 161,887.94 | 80,277.55 | 10/1/1836 |
| 10/1/1850 | 671,931.71 | 952,709.10 | 1,228,656.87 | 415,983.94 | 10/30/1852 |
| 1/1/1862 | *Balance + Receipts | 561,215.10 | 169,636.79 | 391,578.31 | 9/30/1862 |
| 1/1/1891 | 904,483.87 | 10,672,301.08 | 11,014,507.47 | 562,277.48 | 12/31/1892 |
| 1/1/1899 | 897,109.48 | 13,043,302.21 | 12,861,480.16 | 1,078,931.53 | 12/31/1900 |
| 1/1/1919 | 3,963,412.24 | 56,843,355.10 | 48,357,736.27 | 12,449,031.07 | 12/31/1920 |
| 1/1/1941 | 21,371,922.50 | 329,460,962.46 | 314,989,970.29 | 35,842,914.67 | 12/31/1942 |
| 6/30/1960 | 182,915,731.11 | 1,524,046,648.22 | 1,541,022,508.12 | 165,939,871.21 | 6/30/1962 |

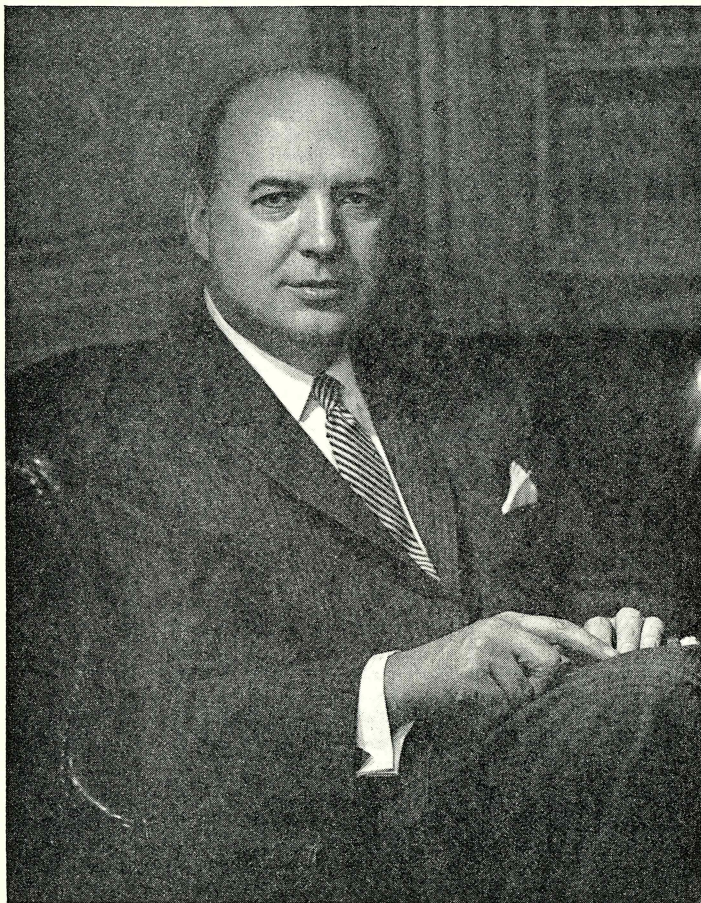
*Time of unrest in Missouri and State without elected officials for one year.

At the present time the Treasurer's office is comprised of a receipts and accounting department, disbursements and tabulating department, securities and investment department and a records department. In the receipts department all monies received by the State of Missouri are processed. During the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1962, a total of \$607,388,062.06 was received by the State of Missouri. All receipts, as well as disbursements are processed through a bookkeeping department and a monthly report is published indicating the various balances. All warrants drawn on the State Treasurer are forwarded to the disbursements department for check preparation. Tabulating equipment is used by the disbursements department in the check preparation operation and all State checks which have been paid are also processed through this department before they are filed. The total checks issued during the fiscal year to June 30, 1962 was \$593,638,600.07. The State Treasurer invests all surplus monies either in United States Government securities or in the various banks throughout the State of Missouri in Time Deposit-Open Accounts. All banks having on deposit State funds must pledge to the Treasurer of the State of Missouri an amount of 110% in United States Government securities to guarantee payment of the funds on deposit. All monies invested in United States Government securities by the State Treasurer and all securities pledged by the depository banks are kept in the securities and investment department. The records department currently maintains approximately 30 million checks on file, together with various ledgers, bank statements and other documents, for a period as required by law. An accurate record is made of all transactions and the accounts in the Treasurer's office are kept in balance at all times.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

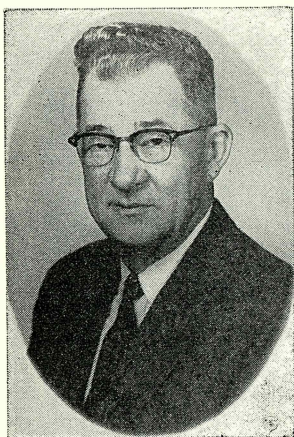




MILTON CARPENTER

1961 - 1964

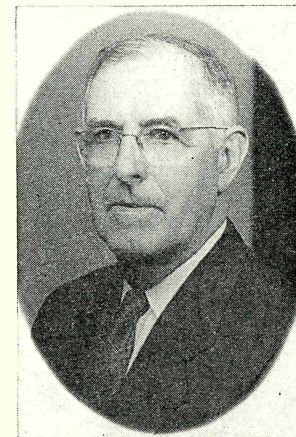
Milton Carpenter (Democrat) was born in St. Louis on March 4, 1905. He attended Baden Public School, Yeatman High School and Washington University in St. Louis. On September 24, 1942, he married Jaunet Naomi Parham, also of St. Louis, where they continue to maintain their home. Mr. Carpenter served three years in the Army in World War II, being honorably discharged in July of 1945. Prior to military service he was connected with Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company as manager of the roofing division and previous to that he was manager of the United Roofing Company (Past President of the National Roofing Contractors Association). Upon discharge from the armed services he became district manager and assistant treasurer of the Patent Scaffolding Company. He was elected Comptroller of the City of St. Louis in 1949 and reelected in 1953, resigning to accept the appointment by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., to become Director of the Department of Revenue on January 15, 1957. In November, 1960, Mr. Carpenter was elected Treasurer of the State of Missouri, taking office on January 9, 1961. As treasurer he receives the annual salary of \$15,000 and has twenty-five persons employed in his office. During the early part of his tenure the office was renovated, adding among other things, bullet proof glass to the cashier's window for security measures, and the various departments were revamped in order to better serve the public. The punch card system is now used for all state warrants. Mr. Carpenter was "sworn in" for a four year period, which will expire January 15, 1965.



MOUNT ETNA MORRIS

1957 - 1960 — 1949 - 1952

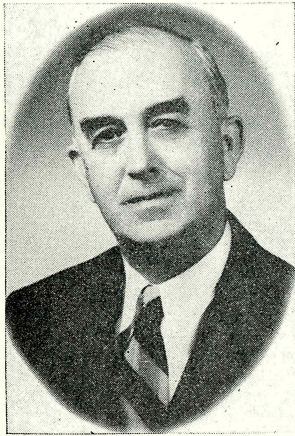
Mount Etna Morris (Democrat) was born in Dadeville, Missouri on September 1, 1900, and was educated in the Dadeville Public Schools, Walnut Grove High School, Southwest Missouri State College and the University of Missouri. He served his country in World War I. On December 24, 1922, he was married to Miss Helen Adamson of Everton and they have a son and daughter. Mr. Morris organized and operated the Peoples Bank of Miller, Missouri, from 1928 to 1936, and represented Lawrence County in the State Legislature for two terms (1932 and 1934). In 1936 he became executive officer of the Trenton National Bank, also serving as chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Missouri Bankers Association (ten years) and a member of the Board of Regents of Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville (six years). He became Commissioner of the State Division of Finance in April, 1945, and then appointed Director of the newly created Department of Revenue on July 1, 1946. In November, 1948, Mr. Morris was elected to the office of State Treasurer at the annual salary of \$7,500.00. He was able to operate with fewer employees (28) because of the transfer of tax agencies to the Department of Revenue. Upon expiration of his term as State Treasurer, he was reappointed Director of Revenue by Governor Phil M. Donnelly, serving through 1956, when he again was elected State Treasurer at the increased salary of \$15,000.00 a year, with a total of 24 employees. Mr. Morris is now (1963) serving his third term as Director of the Department of Revenue, being appointed in January, 1961, by the present Governor, John M. Dalton.



GEORGE HUBERT BATES

1953 - 1956

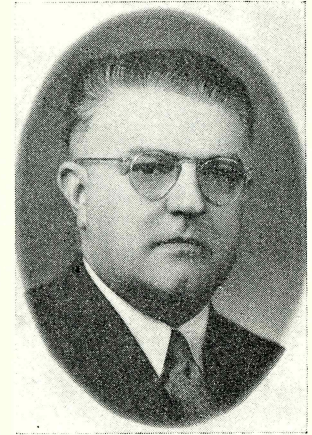
George Hubert Bates (Democrat) was born on a farm near Bates City, Lafayette County, Missouri, on December 8, 1884; educated in the public schools at Bates City and Lexington, and took his college work at the University of Missouri. On June 18, 1913, he was married to Miss Norma Comer, the daughter of a Methodist Minister, residing in Kansas City, Missouri, at that time. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. In 1905, he started working in the Commercial Bank of Lexington and in 1915, he became Deputy County Clerk under his father. After serving eight years as deputy he sought the office for himself and was twice elected as County Clerk of Lafayette County. In 1931, he returned to the banking business as cashier of the Traders Bank in Lexington. In January of 1933, he came to Jefferson City, Missouri, as chief clerk under Forrest Smith, State Auditor, and when the Legislative body set up the new sales tax act in 1934, it became a part of the State Auditor's office and Mr. Bates was charged with organizing the new unit and became its first Supervisor. In 1946, Governor Phil M. Donnelly appointed him Collector of the newly created Department of Revenue and in 1949, Governor Forrest Smith advanced him to Director of the Department of Revenue. Mr. Bates was elected to the office of State Treasurer in the general election of 1952, with the annual salary of \$7,500, and employed approximately 26 persons during his tenure in that office. In 1957, he was named Commissioner of the Division of Finance by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., retiring from that office in March, 1961. He and Mrs. Bates have continued to reside in Jefferson City.



ROBERT W. WINN

1945 - 1948 — 1937 - 1940

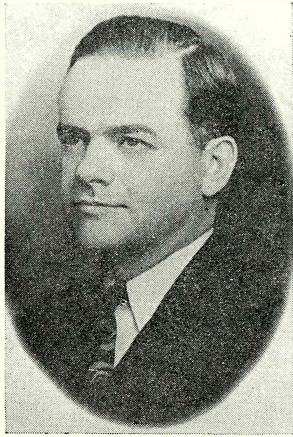
Robert W. Winn (Democrat) was born in New London, Missouri June 9, 1895, and was educated in the public schools of New London. He was married to Miss Victoria Silver of Ralls County on December 27, 1921, and they had one daughter. Mr. Winn operated a confectionary until 1930, when he was elected County Clerk of Ralls County. He was re-elected in 1934 without opposition, which office he resigned to assume the duties of State Treasurer in January of 1937. His salary was \$3,000 a year. When the State Social Security Commission was created it was attached to the office of State Treasurer, thereby increasing the duties of the Treasurer's office. Extra help was needed, raising the total of employees to 43 in 1937-38, the transition period, and 41 thereafter. He was elected Secretary of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers in 1939. In 1941, he was appointed as Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government, in which capacity he served until January, 1945. In August, 1944, he was nominated again for the office of State Treasurer and elected in the general election of that year. His salary for his second term was \$7,500 a year, and he had a total of 45 employees. It is worthy of note that Mr. Winn had a very pleasant singing voice and when campaigning for office he was asked to sing almost as often as to make a speech. Mr. Winn's promising career came to an abrupt end with his death on August 13, 1948. Mr. Richard R. Nacy was appointed to complete Mr. Winn's term of office.



WILSON BELL

1941 - 1944

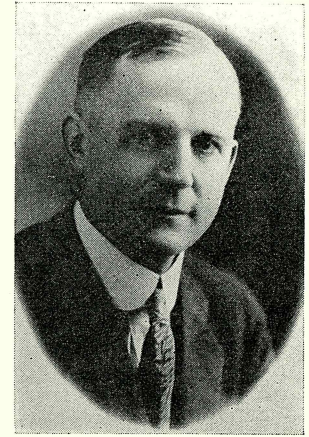
Wilson Bell (Democrat) was born in Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, on May 24, 1897. He was educated in the public schools of Washington County and at the University of Missouri in Columbia. He was married in 1918 to Miss Margaret Mary Settle, also of Potosi, and they had two daughters. He enlisted, at the age of 21, in the United States Army and served until the end of World War I. Mr. Bell was elected Treasurer of Washington County serving from 1924 to 1932; was treasurer of the Missouri Press Association, 1932-1940; a member of the Democratic State Committee, 1930-1940; Chairman of the Publicity Committee, Democratic State Campaign, 1938; and was an active member of the Young Democratic Clubs of Missouri from its organization. He was also a member of the Board of Managers, State Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, from May, 1939 to January, 1941. He was editor and publisher of the Independent-Journal, a militant Democratic newspaper of Potosi, which his father published before him. In 1940, Mr. Bell was nominated for State Treasurer and elected. During his tenure in office the salary for State Treasurer was increased to \$7,500 a year and he employed approximately 45 persons in his office. In 1944, he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, and died during his term in that office, on May 20, 1947.



RICHARD R. NACY

1933 - 1936 — 1948

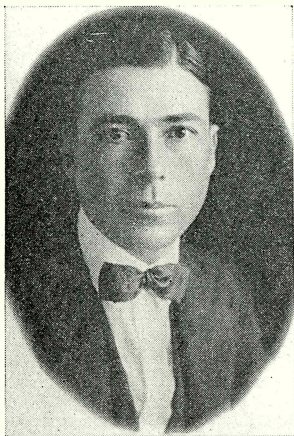
Richard R. Nacy (Democrat) was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, on November 7, 1895, and educated in the public and parochial schools of Jefferson City. He was married February 4, 1920, to Miss Anna F. Dorsey of Jefferson City, and they had three sons. Mr. Nacy served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France as a member of the 356th and 107th Infantry regiments, serving in the successive grades from private to second lieutenant, and later served as captain in the Reserve Corps. He was elected City Clerk of Jefferson City in June, 1919, and served until January, 1923, at which time he became Circuit Clerk, being reelected for two additional terms, 1926 and 1930 (was president of the Circuit Clerks' Association of Missouri one term). Mr. Nacy was nominated for State Treasurer in 1928, but all candidates on the Democratic ticket were unsuccessful that year. He was again nominated in 1932, and elected to the office of State Treasurer. His salary was \$3,000 a year and he employed a total of 35 persons in the office. One of the most distressing times in banking history occurred during his term of office (1933), but because of his ability, understanding and determination, the State sustained no loss. Mr. Nacy became connected with the Central Missouri Trust Company, as a Vice President, on January 6, 1937, but on August 18, 1948, was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Phil M. Donnelly to fill the vacancy created by the untimely death of Robert W. Winn. He received the same salary (\$7,500) and retained the 45 employees of his predecessor. He returned to Central Missouri Trust Company in January, 1949, and was its president at the time of his death, January 10, 1961.



LARRY BRUNK

1929 - 1932

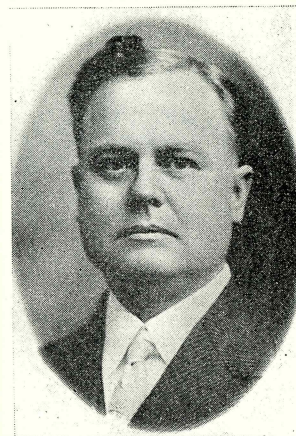
Larry Brunk (Republican) was born February 9, 1883, in Franklin County, Missouri, and was educated in the public schools of Aurora, Missouri. As a youth he worked in mines in the Aurora area, became foreman and later gained a financial interest in several of the mines. Mr. Brunk served as Mayor of Aurora for four years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1922, served in the 52nd and 53rd General Assemblies and was re-elected in 1926. Following the 1925 session, however, Governor Sam A. Baker appointed him Purchasing Agent for the Department of Penal Institutions. He was then advanced by the Governor to the position of Secretary of the Public Service Commission. After thirteen months on the Commission the Governor asked him to accept the office of Secretary to the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which he did, serving until the campaign of 1928, when he became the successful candidate for the office of State Treasurer. As Treasurer he received \$3,000 a year salary and employed a total of 33 persons in 1930 and 30 in 1932. In 1931, the Missouri House of Representatives became dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Brunk conducted his office. However, the Senate refused to sustain their charges. Subsequent to being State Treasurer he entered the motor car business in Jefferson City, remaining until 1937 when he returned to Aurora to mineral drilling operations. At time of his death, November 22, 1956, Mr. Brunk was serving as Police Judge of Aurora. He was married February 1, 1918, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Miss Anna Urschel of West Plains, Missouri. She and one son survived him.



C. EUGENE STEPHENS

1925 - 1928

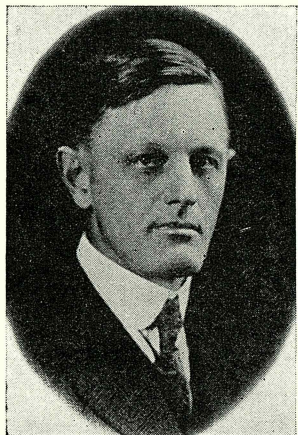
C. Eugene Stephens (Republican) was born on a farm near Kirksville, Adair County on December 20, 1889. His father later graduated from The American School of Osteopathy at which time they moved to St. Louis, Missouri. He received his education in the public schools of Adair and St. Louis Counties and subsequently received extensive banking experience in the City of St. Louis. Mr. Stephens served as deputy clerk of St. Louis County for two years, prior to his appointment as Chief Clerk in the office of the State Auditor in 1917. In 1921, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he resigned upon his election to the office of State Treasurer on November 4, 1924. His salary was \$3,000 yearly. During his term of office he added a mail clerk and gas tax clerk, making a total of 28 persons employed. Mr. Stephens ("Gene") is the youngest man ever elected Treasurer of the State of Missouri. After leaving the Treasurer's office he became affiliated with the Gas Service of Kansas City from which he is now retired. He was married to Mary Ann Wilson of St. Louis County on December 29, 1911, and they have a son and a daughter. They continue to make their home in Jefferson City.



LORENZO DOW THOMPSON

1921 - 1924

Lorenzo Dow Thompson (Republican) was born near Vandalia in Ralls County, Missouri, November 22, 1873. He moved with his family to Callaway County in 1886; received his education in the public schools of Callaway County; and engaged in the merchandising business in New Bloomfield for twenty-three years. On October 27, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of New Bloomfield by President McKinley, serving for seventeen years. Mr. Thompson was the unsuccessful candidate for State Treasurer in 1916. On his second try, August 3, 1920, he was nominated and subsequently elected State Treasurer on November 2, 1920. He received the annual salary of \$3,000 and maintained an office force of 16. The laws of 1923 show appropriation for salaries for a chief clerk, Cashier-supervisor of accounts, five bookkeepers, a file clerk, two stenographers, a blind pension clerk, one bond clerk, one draft clerk, one Inheritance Tax supervisor and clerks to assist with the soldier bonus fund. \$10,000 was added to the contingent expenses for "purchase and installment of new equipment, file cases, furnishings, and such other improvements as are deemed necessary by the state treasurer for the vaults and office of the State Treasurer". \$2,000 more was appropriated in 1923 for new equipment. "L.D." as he was known, was nominated and elected State Auditor in 1924 and re-elected in 1928. Upon retirement from political life he was owner of an insurance agency in Jefferson City. He had been married November 27, 1901, to Miss Ellen Bryan of New Bloomfield and upon his death on October 1, 1951, a son and daughter survived.



GEORGE H. MIDDELKAMP

1917 - 1920

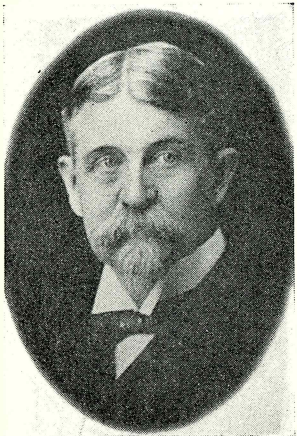
George H. Middelkamp (Democrat) was born on April 20, 1880, at Warrenton, Warren County, Missouri, which county was also the birthplace of his parents. He was educated in the public schools and Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton. After leaving school he went into his father's hardware store and learned the tinner's trade. He was married to Miss Clara Ordelheide on November 30, 1904. At the organization of the Bank of Hawk Point in 1906, he was elected cashier, serving for ten years. Although he had never held a public office, he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for State Treasurer in 1916, resigning his job at the Bank of Hawk Point after his election in November of that year. As Treasurer he received the same salary as his predecessors (\$3,000) and employed seven persons. Five more were added to the office by 1919 as the Inheritance Tax and Corporation Franchise Tax were made a part of the office. The Legislature allowed him an additional appropriation for salaries of a supervisor, field agents and clerical help. Mr. Middelkamp began his term as Treasurer, using a male stenographer, but by 1919 was using a woman stenographer. In 1920 and again in 1924, he was the Democratic nominee and unsuccessful candidate for State Auditor. Mr. Middelkamp moved to Kansas City following his term as State Treasurer, being first with the Mortgage Loan Department of the Commerce Trust Company and then with Keystone Mortgage Investment Company until his retirement. At the date of publishing this booklet (1963) Mr. Middelkamp is still residing in Kansas City, Missouri. He has one son and one daughter.



EDWIN P. DEAL

1913 - 1916

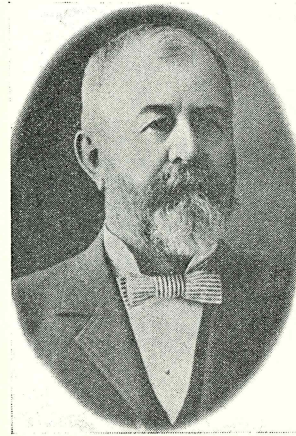
Edwin P. Deal (Democrat) was a native Missourian, born at Charleston, April 19, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of Missouri and at the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, Maryland. He married Miss Mary Crenshaw on September 3, 1879, and was a resident of this State from the date of his birth. He was County Treasurer and County Collector, and was appointed a member of the Swamp Land Commission by Governor William Joel Stone in 1895, serving as secretary of that Commission. Mr. Deal represented Mississippi County in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth General Assemblies, and was chairman of the House Appropriation Committee in the Forty-sixth General Assembly. He received the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer August 6, 1912, and was elected to that office in November. The salaries of the State Treasurer and employees remained the same as his predecessor. However, he added another bookkeeper, making a total of seven employees. His stenographer was also a male. Mr. Deal died at Charleston, December 10, 1945. Two daughters survived.



ROBERT PREWITT WILLIAMS

1901 - 1904

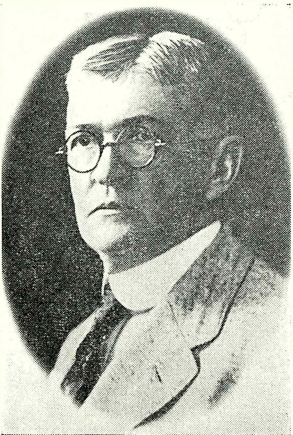
Robert P. Williams (Democrat) was born in Howard County, Missouri, September 8, 1841. He received his education at Central College, Fayette, and at the State University, Columbia, Missouri. Having been reared on a farm, he returned to farming until March, 1866. He then became a merchant, remaining in that capacity until March 1, 1871, when he started a new career in banking and was appointed receiver of the American National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, February 28, 1894. He was named by the Democratic Convention in 1900 for State Treasurer and was elected. His salary remained the same as his predecessors and he employed four persons in the office. One, a female stenographer, Janet Williams, may have been a relative. Evidently the office was growing, for the Legislature saw fit to appropriate an additional sum of \$300 for steel filing cases and \$300 for more carpeting. During his term "The State debt * * having been paid, or the money having been provided for same, it is no longer necessary to collect ten cents on the dollar valuation for the purpose of paying interest and creating a sinking fund." Mr. Williams was identified with the Payne-Williams Bank (which he had helped to organize) until August, 1906. In his later years he was in feeble health and unable to participate in affairs of county and state, as formerly. Mr. Williams was married to Miss Anne M. Overall, October 31, 1877. He died at Fayette on July 11, 1910, and was survived by seven daughters.



FRANK LITTLETON PITTS

1897 - 1900

Frank L. Pitts (Democrat) was born in Shelby County, Missouri, April 25, 1841, and educated in the common schools of Shelby County and Hannibal public schools. He entered the Confederate service in the Spring of 1861; was wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, losing his right arm; was captured and held prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, until June 13, 1865. He had been a saddler before entering the army and returned to that work on his release. He was sheriff of Monroe County four years and collector ten years. In 1896 he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer and was elected. He received a salary of \$3,000 and employed three persons. The total contingent expense for his office included the item of \$500 for providing steel book shelving and having same placed in the vault. In 1899, An Act of the Legislature created the office of inspector of beer and malt liquors and it became the duty of the State Treasurer to provide suitable and inimitable state certificates and labels for this inspection, the gauging and labeling having on each proper places for countersigning by the State Treasurer; the plates for which were to be kept in that office. A sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the expense in carrying out the provisions and for any extra help needed. During his administration the indented debt was reduced \$3,113,000. Mr. Pitts later became Trustee for the Home of Ex-Confederate Soldiers. He was married to Laura Boulware in 1875, and died while visiting their daughter in San Antonio, Texas, on February 4, 1905.



LON VEST STEPHENS

1890 - 1896

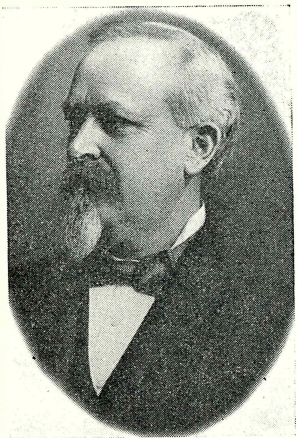
Lon V. Stephens (Democrat) was born in Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, December 21, 1857, and married October 5, 1880, to Miss Maggie Nelson of Boonville. He occupied at various times the position of financial agent of Cooper and Morgan counties; appointed receiver Fifth National Bank of St. Louis; served as telegraph operator, printer and editor; also as messenger, book-keeper, cashier and director of Central National Bank of Boonville. Mr. Stephens was appointed Treasurer March 12, 1890, by Gov. D. R. Francis, to succeed E. T. Noland, and he was nominated to that office by the Democratic Convention in 1892, and duly elected. He served as Treasurer until 1896 at a salary of \$3,000 a year. He employed three persons in his office and the last two years he added a male stenographer at a salary, set by the Legislature, not to exceed \$1800 for the two year period. Besides the usual contingent expenses he was allotted the sum of \$1500 to purchase a burglar-proof safe. During his tenure in this office he was authorized to receive from the Treasury of the United States money granted to states for use of establishing a department of Lincoln Institute for instruction of negro youths. He was elected Governor in November, 1896, on the Free Silver platform, and served for one term. He later engaged in banking interests in Boonville and St. Louis. He died at St. Louis, January 10, 1923.



EDWARD T. NOLAND

1889 - 1890

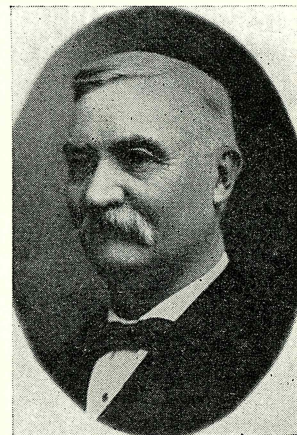
Edward T. Noland (Democrat) was born in Hickman Mills, Jackson County, Missouri, on March 24, 1847. He was educated in the common schools and later took a course in a commercial college. (One source stated he only had "primitive" schooling.) He was a clerk in the offices of the County Assessor and County Collector Jackson County and for several years was connected with the Kansas City Times. He was appointed chief clerk of the State Treasury Department during the terms of Treasurers Mercer, Gates and Seibert. He was honored with the unanimous nomination for State Treasurer by the Democratic Convention of August, 1888, and elected on the 6th of November following. He received the salary of \$3,000 a year and employed three persons in his office: A chief clerk-cashier and two clerks. Among expenses allowed his office was the sum of \$661.73 for furnishing office, including carpets, desks, bookcase, chairs and the painting of the vault counters and columns. He had a good name and a promising future politically, but he was lead into the quagmire of inextricable financial troubles and resigned March 12, 1890. He became a resident of St. Louis, engaged in various business, one of which took him to England for a short time. He then became an agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, moving to Farmington, Missouri, about 1901. His health failed about 1925, and he died in Farmington on June 26, 1926. He was married to Bessie E. Vaughn of Independence, Missouri, in 1870, and was survived by seven children, four sons and three daughters.



JAMES MONROE SEIBERT

1885 - 1888

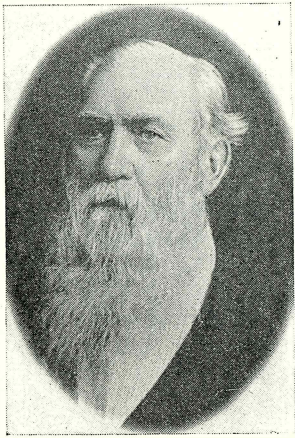
James M. Seibert (Democrat) was born February 3, 1847, in Perry County, Missouri. He was educated in the common schools of that county and later, for a time in McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. In 1866, he moved to Cape Girardeau County, where he became a merchant before entering public service. He was county sheriff and collector for several terms and was elected State Treasurer in 1884, for one term. His salary was \$3,000 a year. In 1885, the Legislature approved a salary increase for the chief clerk, setting the pay at \$2,000 per annum. They also appropriated money for bookkeepers, not to exceed \$1,500 and clerks not to exceed \$1,000 a year. Mr. Seibert employed only two persons during his tenure: A chief clerk-cashier and a clerk. He was allowed a total of \$2,450 for contingent expenses for his term and was granted an extra \$125 for the purchase of letter files for the Treasurer's office. He was elected to the office of State Auditor in 1888, and re-elected, serving until 1901. Following his political career he was named Excise Commissioner of St. Louis and later real estate and Tax Commissioner of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He retired from active service in 1929. In 1866 he was married to Emma Wilson of Brazeau, to whom four children were born. Colonel (as he was called) Seibert died in St. Louis on January 23, 1935. Two daughters survived.



PHILLIP EDWARD CHAPPELL

1881 - 1884

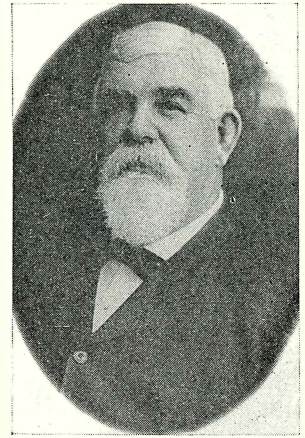
Phillip E. Chappell (Democrat) was born August 18, 1837, in Callaway County, to which his parents of English ancestry moved from Virginia. He was educated at the State University, 1857-1859, clerked on a Missouri River steamboat, and moved to Jefferson City in 1859. For many years he was associated with the National Exchange Bank, became Cashier and subsequently President. In 1880, he was elected State Treasurer at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Although Mr. Chappell was allowed \$3,000 a year for clerical help, he had only one employee, a chief clerk-cashier, whose salary the Legislature had set not to exceed \$1,500. During 1881-1882, he was allowed \$1,500 for contingent expense, of which "not to exceed \$500 shall be used to purchase time lock for treasurer's safe." In 1883-84 he received the same apportionment, except "not to exceed \$300 shall be used for putting iron bars in windows of Treasurer's office." He was connected with the Jefferson City Ferry and the Jefferson City Gas Company. In 1885, he moved to Kansas City where he became President of the Citizens National Bank. He was the author of *The History of The Missouri River*. At the time of his death, February 24, 1908, he was President of the Safe Deposit Bank of Kansas City. (We find no mention of any family.)



ELIJAH GATES

1877 - 1880

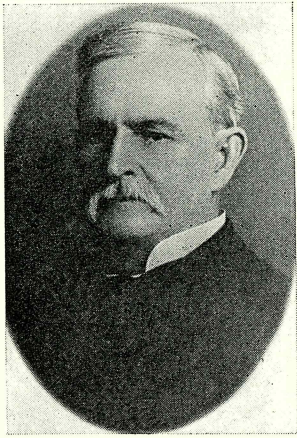
Elijah Gates (Democrat) was a native of Garrard, Kentucky, where he was born in 1827. He moved to Missouri at the age of 20 and settled on a farm in Buchanan County, 1857. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Confederate Army; first elected Captain of Company A-Missouri State Guard, Morgan's Division; he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and then to Colonel. He later formed a regiment at Springfield, Missouri, and served under General Price. Subsequently, he was in practically all of the engagements of the Missouri troops in Mississippi and Alabama; lost an arm at the Battle of Franklin and was taken prisoner three times. After four years of service, he returned to his farm and in 1874 was elected Buchanan County Sheriff. In 1876, he was elected State Treasurer, serving four years. He employed two people in his office, a chief clerk-cashier and a bookkeeper, and was allowed \$3,000 a year for clerk salaries. The Legislature also appropriated \$500 a year for contingent expense. While Mr. Gates salary remained at \$3,000 a year, the Legislature raised the required bond to \$500,000 with not less than 10 sureties. The Legislature also gave the State Treasurer power to appoint his own chief clerk. Following his tenure as State Treasurer, Mr. Gates was appointed U.S. Marshall for the Western District of Missouri by President Cleveland. Still later he engaged in the transfer and bus business. He was married to Maria Stamper of Livingston County in 1852. Colonel Gates died March 4, 1915. Nine children, 5 sons and four daughters, survived.



JOSEPH WAYNE MERCER

1875 - 1876

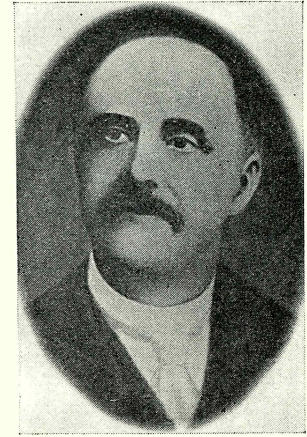
Joseph Wayne Mercer (Democrat) was born in Platte City, February 25, 1845. His father was from Tennessee and his mother, a Virginian, was related to General Anthony Wayne. Mr. Mercer was educated at Chapel Hill College in Lafayette County before enlisting in the Confederate Army where he served four years. He was wounded at the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge and lost his right arm at Pine Bluff. After the war he returned to Independence and taught school, then was elected to the City Council and later became Treasurer of Jackson County. He was elected Treasurer of the State of Missouri in 1874, salary \$3,000 a year and was appropriated a total of \$3,000 yearly for clerk hire and \$500 contingent expenses. He returned to Independence, became a partner in the Anderson-Chiles Bank and later Vice President of the First National Bank. For many years he was one of the proprietors of Beckham-Mercer and Company, wholesale grocers, in Kansas City. In 1892, he became Mayor of Independence for one term. In 1902, he became County Judge of the Eastern District of Missouri. He was married to Laura Green. He died March 13, 1906. Four daughters survived.



HARVEY WALLIS SALMON

1873 - 1874

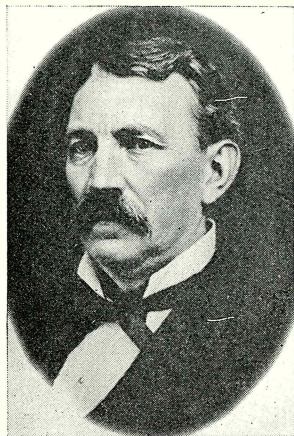
Harvey Wallis Salmon (Democrat) was born January 26, 1839, near Greenville, South Carolina, and on moving to Missouri settled in Morgan County. At 13 years of age he clerked in a store at Versailles, Missouri, and in 1859, he and his brothers were partners in a general store. During the Civil War he became a member of Colonel McCullough's Regiment of the Missouri State Guard in which he became Captain and engaged in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. He was later engaged in recruiting and was captured by the Federal troops and confined for ten months. After being exchanged, he joined the Confederate Army and served as an officer on General Parson's staff. Following the war he settled in Clinton, forming a banking and real estate business with his brother that became Salmon and Salmon. This became the first bank in Henry County. In 1872, he was elected State Treasurer, salary of \$3,000 a year, and during his term, reduced the public debt more than \$1,000,000 at a time when the annual interest was \$1,000,000. A total of \$3,000 a year was allowed for clerk hire and starting in March of 1873, salaries for State officers were paid monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore. Authorization was given by the Legislature, during his term, for the printing of the Report of the State Treasurer, the money to be paid from contingent expense of that Body. Mr. Salmon became prominent in the Democratic Party. He was married to Mary Katherine Kimbrough of Springfield. Mr. Salmon died at St. Louis, April 27, 1927. Two sons and one daughter survived.



SAMUEL HAYS

1871 - 1872

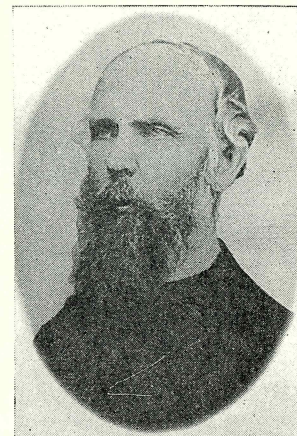
Samuel Hays (Republican) was born in Philadelphia. At the close of the Civil War he engaged in the drug business in Memphis and in the late 1860's moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. He became prominent in Republican politics and in 1870 was elected State Treasurer, serving two years at an annual salary of \$3,000. He was allowed \$1,500 annual contingent expense and was also appropriated \$2,100 for a safe and a new door to the office vault. Following his tenure in office he moved to St. Louis and in 1878, was appointed Postmaster by President Hayes. He served until 1884, and for a short time was President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, later the St. Louis and San Francisco. It was said he was "one of the most widely known men in St. Louis." In 1885, he moved to New York City and there, for several years, he had a position in the Immigration Bureau. He died in Upper Montclair Heights, New Jersey, October 8, 1897. His wife, two sons and a daughter survived him.



WILLIAM Q. DALLMEYER

1869 - 1870

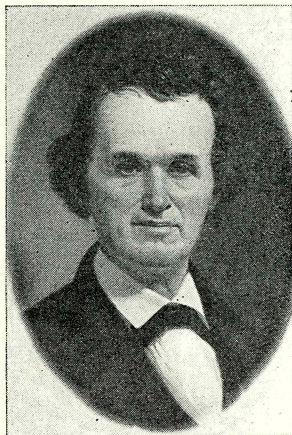
William Q. Dallmeyer (Republican) was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born October 23, 1829. He came to America in 1845 and settled first in New York City, then moved to New Orleans, and to St. Louis, engaging in the dry goods business. In 1856, he moved to Gasconade County and established a general store, engaged in farming, and became Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. During the Civil War he served in the Home Guard and then Dallmeyer's Battalion, in which he was Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1864, he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving through the extra session and in 1866 chosen for a second term. He was elected State Treasurer in 1868, at a salary of \$3,000 and moved to Jefferson City where he made his home. Contingent expenses allowed him by the Legislature was \$800 annually. In 1874, he became cashier of the First National Bank in Jefferson City, serving until 1882. He later became Cashier and President of the Exchange Bank. For 18 years he was a member of the Jefferson City School Board. He was married to Sophia Lang and when he died, March 15, 1908, 3 sons and 2 daughters survived.



WILLIAM BISHOP

1865 - 1868

William Bishop (Republican) was from Alexandria, Clark County. He was born in Virginia in 1822 and by 1860, according to the census, had real estate valued at \$20,000 and was classified as a speculator. His wife, Mary, was a native of Kentucky and they had three children. Mr. Bishop was elected State Treasurer in 1864 on the Radical Union Party ticket. The Radical Union Party prescribed to the "Iron-Clad" oath, which, in effect, stated that "never by 'act or word' manifested their adherence to the cause of the enemies of the United States or a desire to triumph 'or sympathy' for them." At the time of his tenure the Legislature passed the law stating that "State Treasurer * * shall enter upon his duties of his office on the first day of January next following his election, and not before * * ." His salary remained at \$3,000 annually, but his chief clerk and bookkeepers were raised to \$1,500 a year, paid quarterly. \$2,800 was also appropriated for his contingent expense. It was also during the time he was treasurer that the Legislature authorized and required him to have the portrait of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, "now suspended in Hall of House of Representatives repaired in the most thorough and complete manner, at the earliest period practicable and the sum of \$300 appropriated for defraying expenses of such repair." We find no further record or information on Mr. Bishop, not even to the date of his death.



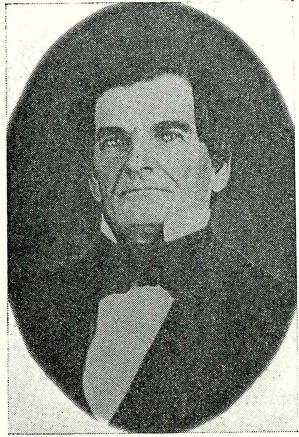
GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM

1862 - 1864

George Caleb Bingham (Democrat?) "The Missouri Artist", was born in Augusta County, Virginia, March 20, 1811. The family moved to Howard County, Missouri, and later to a small farm near Arrow Rock, Saline County. A small library and his mother's tutoring were his principal education. While he did much to study art (his chief interest) he became quite prominent in Whig politics and became State Representative. During the Civil War he returned to Missouri from a sojourn in Europe and was appointed State Treasurer in January, 1862. His salary was \$1,750 a year, but was raised to "\$3,000 per annum from first day of October, 1864 until his successor shall enter upon the duties * * *". Beginning October 1, 1863, \$1,250 was appropriated to defray "civil expense" of the State, and effective February 13, 1864, the "bookkeepers and clerks in * * treasurer's * * * office to receive \$1,000 per annum, paid quarterly." While State Treasurer he was appointed to the committee to "receive plans, estimates and designs for a monument to be erected on Capitol grounds in honor of officers and soldiers of Missouri who have fallen in battle and defence of the Union during present rebellion". Mr. Bingham later became President of the Police Commissioners of Kansas City, 1874; Adjutant General of the State, 1875-1876; and then Art Professor at the University of Missouri, 1877. Bingham's first two wives died and he remarried a third time later in life. He lost several children in infancy and a surviving son was lost when he was in his early 20's on a trip to Colorado. Bingham spent many months and a lot of his money in trying to find out about his son. He died in Kansas City, July 7, 1879.

1861

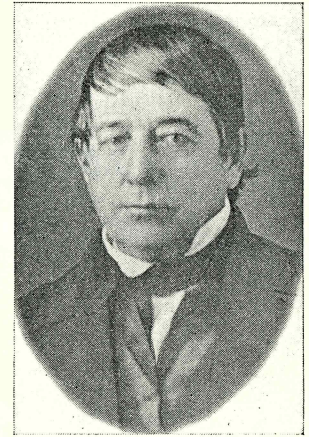
We find no record of anyone assuming the duties of the State Treasurer following the resignation of Alfred William Morrison in August, 1860. The treasurer's report of G. C. Bingham presented to the Legislature January 2, 1863, stated, "There being no State Legislature in existence at the time the late Treasurer (Morrison) vacated his office, by failing to comply with an ordinance of State Convention, his accounts, books and vouchers could not be examined as provided by law." It was during 1861 that the "State was such as only the most terrible of intestine wars could produce". Missouri was practically bankrupt, interest on state debt was in arrears and state credit was dead. There were actually two state governments functioning in Missouri. C. F. Jackson had been elected in August, 1860, to a term as Governor of the State. However, the State Convention "deposed" Jackson as Governor in July, 1861, and the unrest was such that Governor Jackson, and other state officers, fled to Boonville, then to Cassville, and later left the State. The Convention Committee recommended that "offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and members of General Assembly be declared vacant and that the executive offices be filled by convention, the persons so designated to continue in office until August, 1862, and that election at that time by people" would restore the government to its former basis. Hamilton Rowan Gamble (Unionist) was appointed by the State Convention on July 3, 1861, and he remained in Jefferson City. The question on payment for Missouri troops arose and Governor Gamble suggested the Federal aid to the State be paid through regular U. S. paymasters rather than from State officers and funds were deposited to Gamble's credit and paid out on his personal checks.



ALFRED WILLIAM MORRISON

1851 - 1860

Alfred William Morrison (Democrat) was born November 25, 1802, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, moving to Howard County, Missouri, in 1820. He was tutored by his stepfather, became interested in surveying, was a deputy surveyor and then elected surveyor of Howard County, serving for ten years. At various times he served in Howard County as sheriff, assessor and county judge. President Polk appointed him receiver of the land office at Fayette, 1845-1849. He was appointed State Treasurer by Governor A. A. King in 1851, to fill out the unexpired term of Peter G. Glover, who died in office, and was re-elected for three terms. The salary was raised during his administration to \$1,750 a year with a \$250,000 bond required. In January, 1853, approval was given to make such alterations and repairs in and about the Treasurer's office as "may be deemed necessary for the safe keeping of the public funds", and to purchase suitable vaults, safes, etc. In 1855, the Legislature approved a salary appropriation of \$800 per annum for clerk hire. Mr. Morrison held the office until August, 1860, when he resigned rather than take the "test oath" of loyalty which the State Convention had provided should be taken by all public officials in Missouri. This oath stated that "each civil officer in this state * * take and prescribe an oath * * that he will not take up arms against the government of the United States nor the Provisional Government of this state, nor give aid or comfort to the enemies of either during the present Civil War." He was married to Minerva Jackson. He died on his farm near Fayette, August 24, 1883. Two sons survived.



PETER GARLAND GLOVER

1843 - 1851

Peter Garland Glover (Democrat), a Virginian, was born January 14, 1792, in Buckingham County. The family moved to Callaway County and later he was elected county judge, 1830-1832. He resigned upon his election as Callaway County representative to the State Assembly. Soon after, the family moved to a farm near Jefferson City and Cole County became their home. Mr. Glover filled several State offices successively as follows: Register of Lands; School Commissioner; State Auditor 1835-1837; Secretary of State 1837-1839. He was elected State Treasurer by the Legislative body in 1843 at the salary of \$1,250, which sum had to include any clerk hire. His bond was set at \$100,000 and contingent expenses allowed by the Legislature approximated \$300 for each two year period. Mr. Glover remained in this office until time of death. He was on a hunting trip in Osage County when he became ill, was taken to the home of a friend in that County where he died, October 27, 1851. At the time of his death he was a prominent candidate for Governor. He was married to Martha Moseley. They had eleven children.

ABRAHAM McCLELLAN

1838 - 1842

Abraham McClellan (Democrat) was appointed State Treasurer June 6, 1838, on the death of John Walker. He was born in 1775 in Virginia, and upon moving to Missouri settled in Jackson County. He built the second house in Fort Osage Township, southwest of the Fort in 1822. It was a one and one-half story double log house. He was a prominent man of Jackson County in its pioneer days and Governor John Miller appointed him among the first three Jackson County Judges. They met in a private house in Independence and held the first term of the County Court, May 21, 1827. After moving to Jefferson City as State Treasurer, with the posting of a \$100,000 bond, he was reappointed for two additional terms, through 1842, at a salary of \$1,250. He also received \$500 in 1839 for contingent expenses, which was reduced in 1841-42 to \$200. While the Treasurer's office had always been located away from the Capitol Building, it is presumed that he moved his office, along with the other State officials, when the rebuilt State Capitol was ready for occupancy in 1840. Upon his retirement from the office of State Treasurer, the Auditor of Public Accounts was instructed to issue his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, in favor of Abraham McClelland, it being the amount of counterfeit coin received by said McClelland of collectors of the revenue. The Laws of 1842-43 show that Mr. McClelland was also paid \$95.76 for furniture etc. necessary in his office and that an additional sum of \$43.13 was paid to a clerk for books etc. which had been purchased. Mr. McClellan died September 18, 1851. Two sons and one daughter survived.

JOHN WALKER

1833 - 1838

John Walker (Democrat) was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, October, 1772. He later lived in Kentucky, moving to Howard County, Missouri, in 1818, where ten years later he was elected to the Senate to represent his County. In the session of 1832, he was elected State Treasurer at the annual salary of \$730. In March, 1835, the salary was increased to \$1,000 paid quarterly, and any clerk hire had to be paid by him personally. In 1837, the salary was again increased, to \$1,250 with the same stipulation as to clerk hire. He was also required to post a \$100,000 bond. In Jefferson City he lived in a little double log cabin on the corner of East Main and Jackson Streets. "The building was put up by 'old Johnny Walker' when appointed State Treasurer" and consisted of three lowbrowed log houses, the one on the West being used as the Treasurer's office and the other two used as his residence. A chimney stack was constructed between the Treasurer's office and the other apartment. It is said that he never kept the treasury locked or bolted and kept the government funds in an ironbound oaken chest divided into compartments for dollars, half-dollars, quarters and bits. The chest was fastened by a staple and wythe (with) and to make the contents secure, Mr. Walker at nights slept on the chest. The Treasurer's office was used at different times as a church and then later as a school. Mr. Walker died in office on May 26, 1838, and it was discovered that there was a \$400 shortage in his treasury. However, the General Assembly passed a resolution exonerating him of misappropriation of funds and allowed his estate a reasonable compensation for services as inspector of the Penitentiary and Commissioner of the State Capitol. Years later the missing money was found between the metal lining and the walls of the chest.

JAMES EARICKSON

1829 - 1832

James Earickson (Democrat), the third State Treasurer, was a native of Maryland and on moving to Missouri, settled on a farm in Howard County. In August, 1828, he was elected Senator, and then on January 1, 1829, he was appointed by the General Assembly to the office of State Treasurer. Upon becoming Treasurer, he moved to Jefferson City and lived in a "four room weather-boarded log house". Since there was no Governor's mansion at that time, Governor John Miller took his meals and spent much of his time with James Earickson. Although there was now a permanent Capitol building, the office of the State Treasurer was maintained at another location. "The Treasury" was a small red brick room with iron doors and windows. The money was kept in an iron barrel and the vouchers in another barrel. In January, 1831, the General Assembly re-elected him State Treasurer by a margin of four votes. His salary during his tenure as Treasurer was \$730 a year and he was required to post a \$60,000 bond with a minimum of six securities. At the expiration of his appointment he retired to his Howard County farm. In 1836, the town of Glasgow was laid out from land partly bought from James Earickson. He died at the age of 64. A son and daughter survived.

NATHANIEL SIMONDS

1821 - 1828

Nathaniel Simonds, second Treasurer of the State of Missouri, was born about 1775 in the State of Vermont and emigrated to the western bank of the Mississippi about 1800. Eventually he settled near St. Charles and secured a Spanish grant on the Cuivre River in February, 1801. In the survey of November, 1819, the Boonslick Road started westward from his property. (This road went from St. Charles to Boonville and is now a part of U.S. Route 40.) He became a prominent citizen of St. Charles. He was the county sheriff, 1816; the owner of a tavern, 1817; and also owner of the stage and mail coach from St. Louis to St. Charles, 1819. He was appointed State Treasurer in September, 1821 (on an individual basis), by the vote of the General Assembly following the resignation of John Peter Didier. Mr. Simonds served as State Treasurer under four different Governors. The Capitol was temporarily located in St. Charles, where it is presumed the office of the State Treasurer was also located, until the permanent Capitol was completed in 1826. He received a salary of \$730 annually and was paid quarterly. As State Treasurer, he was required to secure a \$60,000 bond, with a minimum of six securities, which would protect the State of Missouri against malfeasance or misfeasance while in office. Some time after his retirement as a State Official, he moved to Lincoln County where he died at Troy. It has been presumed in late years that he died on April 20, 1850. However, the Jefferson Inquirer of the above date states he died on "the 7th inst."

JOHN PETER DIDIER

1820 - 1821

John Peter Didier, the State's first Treasurer, was a prominent official of the territorial government and had served as territorial treasurer, 1817-1818. He had previously been a St. Louis Fire Captain, appointed in 1811 by the St. Louis Board of Trustees. The Constitution of Missouri was signed at noon, Wednesday, July 19, 1820, and while the State had not yet been admitted to the Union, the government was set up and completely organized and Mr. Didier was appointed in September, 1820, as State Treasurer. At that time there were no political parties in Missouri and officials were elected or appointed on an individual basis. It was felt that the influence exerted by Mr. Didier's French friends in St. Louis and adjoining counties led to his appointment as State Treasurer. There is no record of the salary he received and it is presumed that the office was located in St. Louis, since there was no permanent building for a Capitol and the records show that the first legislature met in St. Louis. It was understood by all the appointees that they would resign at the time when the new Constitution went into effect. Therefore, Mr. Didier resigned in 1821, and records show that he died August 25, 1823.

The information contained in this booklet has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but responsibility is not assumed for any errors therein.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: We are particularly indebted to the Missouri State Historical Society for their assistance in obtaining information on the early State Treasurers; also to them and the Legislative Research for their patience in allowing us access to their files.

